

## PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

## NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION

(PCT Rule 61.2)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

Commissioner  
 US Department of Commerce  
 United States Patent and Trademark  
 Office, PCT  
 2011 South Clark Place Room  
 CP2/5C24  
 Arlington, VA 22202  
 ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE  
 in its capacity as elected Office

<b>Date of mailing (day/month/year)</b> 10 November 2000 (10.11.00)	
<b>International application No.</b> PCT/JP99/03084	<b>Applicant's or agent's file reference</b> 661291
<b>International filing date (day/month/year)</b> 09 June 1999 (09.06.99)	<b>Priority date (day/month/year)</b> 25 February 1999 (25.02.99)
<b>Applicant</b> INABA, Humio et al	

1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:

☒ in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:20 September 2000 (20.09.00)☐ in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:2. The election ☒ was☐ was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland  Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35	Authorized officer  Kiwa Mpay  Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38
---	---



INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)



Applicant's or agent's file reference 661291	<b>FOR FURTHER ACTION</b> See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)	
International application No. PCT/JP99/03084	International filing date (day/month/year) 09/06/1999	Priority date (day/month/year) 25/02/1999
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC G06K19/06		
Applicant NATEC INCORPORATED et al.		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.
2. This REPORT consists of a total of 9 sheets, including this cover sheet.  
  
☐ This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I ☒ Basis of the report
- II ☐ Priority
- III ☐ Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV ☐ Lack of unity of invention
- V ☒ Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI ☐ Certain documents cited
- VII ☒ Certain defects in the international application
- VIII ☒ Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand  20/09/2000	Date of completion of this report  27.04.2001
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:   European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 eprmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer  Grob, M  Telephone No. +49 89 2399 2620  

# INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/JP99/03084

## I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the **elements** of the international application (*Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17)*):

### Description, pages:

1-25 as originally filed

### Claims, No.:

1-8 as originally filed

### Drawings, sheets:

1/5-5/5 as originally filed

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- ☐ the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- ☐ the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- ☐ contained in the international application in written form.
- ☐ filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- ☐ furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- ☐ The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- ☐ The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- ☐ the description, pages:
- ☐ the claims, Nos.:

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY  
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/JP99/03084

☐ the drawings, sheets:

5. ☐ This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

*(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)*

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

**V. Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**

**1. Statement**

Novelty (N)	Yes:	Claims	3,4,6-8
	No:	Claims	1,2,5
Inventive step (IS)	Yes:	Claims	
	No:	Claims	1-8
Industrial applicability (IA)	Yes:	Claims	1-8
	No:	Claims	

2. Citations and explanations  
**see separate sheet**

**VII. Certain defects in the international application**

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:  
**see separate sheet**

**VIII. Certain observations on the international application**

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:  
**see separate sheet**

**R Item V**

**Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement**

1. Reference is made to the following documents:

D1 = EP-A-0 789 316

D2 = EP-A-0 681 012

D3 = US-A-5 525 798

D4 = WO-A-85 02 927

D4 was not cited in the international search report.

2. D1 discloses (cf page 3, line 42 et seq.) a substrate 1 on which a transparent pattern 2 is formed (cf Fig 1). The pattern 2 contains material capable of absorbing infrared light of a specific wavelength but is colourless and transmits light in the visible region. The shape of the pattern can be a linear bar code or a two-dimensional symbol (cf page 3, lines 47-50). The pattern is read by irradiating the substrate with infrared light and detecting infrared light radiated or reflected from the region of the pattern.
- 2.1 According to page 5, line 20 et seq. it is also possible to read signals from the pattern by detecting Raman scattering light. In this case a laser is used (cf page 5, line 41 et seq.). Fig 7 shows an apparatus for reading Raman scattering light from the infrared pattern. This apparatus comprises a laser 61, a detector 66 and a computer 67 for analysing the detected signal from the pattern (cf paragraph bridging pages 5-6).
- 2.2 D1 also addresses the problem of counterfeiting. According to page 7, line 34 et seq., a seal impression is formed on a document. A replication of the image of the seal impression is printed on the document using a transparent infrared absorbing ink. For the document to be found authentic, the image of the seal read from the document must be identical to the image of the transparent pattern. Moreover, the region of the transparent pattern can be covered with a transparent film (cf page 7, lines 46-48).

- 2.3 D1 also suggests a transparent pattern containing a fluorescent material which absorbs in the UV range (cf page 8, lines 29-39).
- 2.4 D1 further discloses in Example 6 on page 12 a plastic card on which black ink characters are printed. A plastic film is laminated on this plastic card and an infrared absorbing transparent bar code is printed on the film. To determine whether the card is genuine, the information read from the bar code must be identical to the printed characters.
3. The information carrier medium of claim 1 can be read onto the document mentioned in paragraph 2.2 above. The first and second sheet members of claim 1 correspond to the document and the film, and the security indicium of claim 1 corresponds to the infrared absorbing, visibly transparent pattern covered by the film. Clearly the infrared absorbing pattern in D1 is capable of responding to a coherent light when irradiated thereby. Hence, the subject-matter of claim 1 is not new and therefore the requirement of Article 33(2) PCT is not met.
- 3.1 It is also noted that the carrier medium of claim 1 can be read onto Example 6 mentioned in paragraph 2.4 above. The plastic card and the plastic film correspond to the sheet members of claim 1 and the black ink characters located between the card and the film corresponds to the security medium which responds to coherent light.
- 3.2 Concerning claim 2, almost any inking material (unless it is a shiny silver "colour") will absorb some wavelength (UV - visible - IR) of light (coherent or not). Hence, the black characters of paragraph 2.4 or the infrared absorbing pattern of paragraph 2.2 destroy the novelty of claim 2.
- 3.3 The feature added by claim 3 is rendered obvious in view of paragraph 2.3 above which suggests a fluorescing pattern (i.e. it will emit light when irradiated). Furthermore, the feature of scattering light is suggested in D1 (cf paragraph 2.1 above). Hence, claims 3-4 do not meet the requirement of Article 33(3) PCT.
- 3.4 The feature added by claim 5 is known from D1 (cf paragraph 2.2 above: invisible pattern which absorbs in the IR region).

4. The features in the first paragraph of claim 6 relate to the information carrier medium rather than the electro-optical reader itself. Hence, the only limitation that the first paragraph of claim 6 has on the claimed electro-optical reader is that the reader must be suitable for reading such a carrier medium. The arrangement mentioned in paragraph 2.1 above is clearly capable of reading such a carrier medium. In connection with this point, it is of no significance to the electro-optical reader whether or not the security medium is located underneath a sheet member provided the IR laser beam can pass through this sheet member. Moreover, the reader of Fig 7 in D1 comprises a laser 61, detector 66 and a computer 67 for evaluating the read signal. In addition, it would be obvious in view of the paragraphs 2.2 and 2.4 to compare the read signal to a reference signal in order to verify the authenticity of the information carrier medium. Hence, claim 6 does not justify an inventive step and consequently, the requirement of Article 33(3) PCT is not met.
- 4.1 Claim 7 merely sets out a straightforward design alternative to the one in D1 and therefore claim 7 does not meet the requirement of Article 33(3) PCT.
5. For reasons similar to those in paragraph 4 above, the method claim 8 does not meet the requirement of Article 33(3) PCT.
6. For the avoidance of doubt, it is noted that all of the reading devices in D1 detect light radiated or reflected from the substrate 1 and/or pattern 2. For this reason, the detector and the light source of the reading devices are always located on the same side of the substrate 1. However, no inventive step would be justified in locating the light source on one side of the substrate and the detector on the other side of the substrate particularly when the pattern is made from infrared absorbing material and the substrate is transparent to infrared light.
7. D2 discloses (cf passages mentioned in the search report and Fig 1) an invisible marking in the form of a bar code printed on a substrate. The bar code comprises infrared absorbing material and the area of the bar code can be coated with a clear coating (cf col 4, lines 28-32). Hence, it follows that the sheet members of claim 1 correspond to the substrate and the coating of D2 and the security medium corresponds to the bar code in D2. Hence, claim 1 does not meet the

requirement of Article 33(2) PCT.

- 7.1 The features added by claims 2 and 5 (absorption and invisible to the naked eye) are also known from D2.
8. D3 suggests providing two bar codes on a substrate. Each of the bar codes is printed with a different luminescent ink that is invisible to the naked eye. Each ink absorbs a different wavelength of light and emits at a different wavelength (cf passages mentioned in the search report). To read the two bar codes, two different light sources 40,41 (cf Fig 2) and two different detectors 44,45 are used. Hence, the subject-matter of claims 6 and 7 is rendered obvious in view of D3 and/or in view of the combination of D1 and D3.
9. D4 discloses (cf page 6, line 28 to page 12, line 35) a credit card (information carrier medium) comprising a secure code 24 integrally formed with the body of the card. The secure code 24 is an infrared code and is masked by an optically opaque mask (cf page 7, lines 19-27) which is transparent to IR radiation. Hence, the infrared code 24 is located between the body of the card and the opaque mask. It follows that the sheet members of claim 1 can be read onto the body of the card and the opaque mask, and the security medium corresponds to the IR code 24. Hence, the subject-matter of claim 1 lacks novelty in view of D4.
- 9.1 The features added by claims 2-5 are either known from D4 or are considered to be obvious in view of any one of the above documents. Moreover, the secure code 24 is clearly involved in determining whether the card is authentic (cf page 12, line 16 et seq.). Hence, if claims 6 and 8 are interpreted in the light of page 25, lines 3-5, i.e. no coherent light source is required, then the reader of claim 6 and the method of claim 8 are not new and/or are obvious in view of D4.
- 9.2 The features added by claims 7 are considered to be straightforward in view of the combination of D4 and D3.
10. Finally, the arguments brought forward by the applicant during the international preliminary examination were found to be not convincing for essentially the reasons mentioned above.



**R Item VII**

**Certain defects in the international application**

1. Contrary to the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT, the relevant background art disclosed in the documents D1-D4 is not mentioned in the description, nor are these documents identified therein.
- 1.1 The description (cf pages 3-4) is not in conformity with the claims as required by Rule 5.1(a)(iii) PCT.
- 1.2 The features of the claims are not provided with reference signs placed in parentheses (Rule 6.2(b) PCT).
- 1.3 Contrary to the requirements of Rule 6.3(b) PCT, the independent claims are not properly cast in the two-part form.

**Re Item VIII**

**Certain observations on the international application**

1. It is unclear what limitation the functional statement (cf last two lines of claim 1) is supposed to impose on the type of inking material, since almost any inking material will "respond" (e.g. absorb, reflect, transmit) to coherent light. In addition, lines 3-5 on page 25 suggest that the light does not need to be coherent. Hence, claim 1 is unclear and is not consistent with the description, contrary to Article 6 PCT.
- 1.1 Claim 5 refers to the security indicium being **invisible** to the naked eye. However, it seems that the word "invisible" is being mis-used since in the application the security indicium is merely "hidden". In connection with this point, it is noted that the bar code in Fig 1A is made from **black** coloured bars (cf page 5, lines 20-22) which are themselves not "invisible" although the bars can be hidden by an opaque layer (cf page 6, lines 5-8). Hence, claim 5 is not clear, contrary of Article 6 PCT.
- 1.2 The last two lines of the features referring to the "information carrier medium" in

claims 6 and 8 are unclear for reasons similar to those in paragraph 1.

- 1.3 In addition, lines 3-5 on page 25 suggest that the light does not need to be coherent. Hence, claim 6 (cf line 3 on page 27) and claim 8 (cf line 25 on page 27) are unclear and are not consistent with the description, contrary to Article 6 PCT.
- 1.4 In claim 8, the words "stored **therein**" (cf "comparing" step on page 28), are unclear because the means to which the word "therein" refers is missing.
2. In the description, the characteristics of the material in category C are unclear (cf page 7, lines 13-16). On the one hand, the material **scatters** light i.e. light is dispersed in various directions, but on the other hand, the light travels in a direction **parallel to and counter to the direction of incidence** of the light, i.e. the material has retroreflective properties. In other words the returned light is directional and is not scattered!
- 2.1 Furthermore, concerning the characteristics of the material in category D (cf page 7, lines 17-24) it is not clear what sort of material would be capable of "emitting natural light depending on **increase** of radiation intensity or emitting a light beam based in a **laser action**" (cf lines 22-24). Hence, the material in category D is also unclear.
- 2.2 Since material from categories C and D is used in the embodiments disclosed in the application, the description and the claims are unclear, contrary to Article 6 PCT.

## PCT REQUEST

661291

Original (for SUBMISSION) - printed on 08.06.1999 07:12:35 PM

<b>0</b>	<b>For receiving Office use only</b>	
<b>0-1</b>	International Application No.	
<b>0-2</b>	International Filing Date	
<b>0-3</b>	Name of receiving Office and "PCT International Application"	
<b>0-4</b>	<b>Form - PCT/RO/101 PCT Request</b>	
<b>0-4-1</b>	Prepared using	PCT-EASY Version 2.84 (updated 01.06.1999)
<b>0-5</b>	<b>Petition</b> The undersigned requests that the present international application be processed according to the Patent Cooperation Treaty	
<b>0-6</b>	Receiving Office (specified by the applicant)	Japanese Patent Office (RO/JP)
<b>0-7</b>	Applicant's or agent's file reference	661291
<b>I</b>	<b>Title of invention</b>	INFORMATION CARRIER MEDIUM AND READER FOR READING THE INFORMATION CARRIER MEDIUM
<b>II</b>	<b>Applicant</b>	
<b>II-1</b>	This person is:	applicant only
<b>II-2</b>	Applicant for	all designated States except US
<b>II-4</b>	Name	NATEC INCORPORATED
<b>II-5</b>	Address:	2-2-22, Minamishimizumachi, Sakai-shi, Osaka 590-0005 Japan
<b>II-6</b>	State of nationality	JP
<b>II-7</b>	State of residence	JP
<b>III-1</b>	<b>Applicant and/or inventor</b>	
<b>III-1-1</b>	This person is:	applicant and inventor
<b>III-1-2</b>	Applicant for	US only
<b>III-1-4</b>	Name (LAST, First)	INABA, Humio
<b>III-1-5</b>	Address:	1-13-1, Yagiyamaminami, Taihaku-ku, Sendai-shi, Miyagi 982-0807 Japan
<b>III-1-6</b>	State of nationality	JP
<b>III-1-7</b>	State of residence	JP



## PCT REQUEST

661291

Original (for SUBMISSION) - printed on 08.06.1999 07:12:35 PM

<b>III-2</b>	<b>Applicant and/or inventor</b>	
III-2-1	This person is:	applicant and inventor
III-2-2	Applicant for	US only
III-2-4	Name (LAST, First)	DEVARAJ, Balasigamani
III-2-5	Address:	4-5-7, Odachi, Yamagata-shi, Yamagata 990-0902 Japan
III-2-6	State of nationality	IN
III-2-7	State of residence	JP
<b>III-3</b>	<b>Applicant and/or inventor</b>	
III-3-1	This person is:	applicant and inventor
III-3-2	Applicant for	US only
III-3-4	Name (LAST, First)	USA, Masashi
III-3-5	Address:	2-172, Aza Kawamatayama, Ichinoseki, Tomiya-machi, Kurokawa-gun, Miyagi 981-3305 Japan
III-3-6	State of nationality	JP
III-3-7	State of residence	JP
<b>IV-1</b>	<b>Agent or common representative; or address for correspondence</b>	
	The person identified below is hereby/has been appointed to act on behalf of the applicant(s) before the competent International Authorities as:	agent
IV-1-1	Name (LAST, First)	AOYAMA, Tamotsu
IV-1-2	Address:	AOYAMA & PARTNERS IMP Building, 3-7, Shiromi 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 540-0001 Japan
IV-1-3	Telephone No.	06-6949-1261
IV-1-4	Facsimile No.	06-6949-0361
<b>IV-2</b>	<b>Additional agent(s)</b>	
		additional agent(s) with same address as first named agent
IV-2-1	Name(s)	KAWAMIYA, Osamu
<b>V</b>	<b>Designation of States</b>	
V-1	Regional Patent (other kinds of protection or treatment, if any, are specified between parentheses after the designation(s) concerned)	EP: AT BE CH&LI CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE and any other State which is a Contracting State of the European Patent Convention and of the PCT
V-2	National Patent (other kinds of protection or treatment, if any, are specified between parentheses after the designation(s) concerned)	AU BR CA CN US

## PCT REQUEST

661291

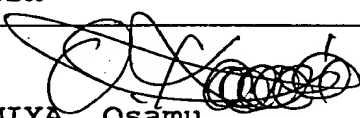
Original (for SUBMISSION) - printed on 08.06.1999 07:12:35 PM

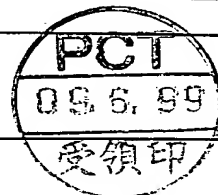
<b>V-5</b>	<b>Precautionary Designation Statement</b> In addition to the designations made under items V-1, V-2 and V-3, the applicant also makes under Rule 4.9(b) all designations which would be permitted under the PCT except any designation(s) of the State(s) indicated under item V-6 below. The applicant declares that those additional designations are subject to confirmation and that any designation which is not confirmed before the expiration of 15 months from the priority date is to be regarded as withdrawn by the applicant at the expiration of that time limit.		
<b>V-6</b>	<b>Exclusion(s) from precautionary designations</b>	NONE	
<b>VI-1</b>	<b>Priority claim of earlier national application</b>		
VI-1-1	Filing date	25 February 1999 (25.02.1999)	
VI-1-2	Number	Patent Application No.11-47995	
VI-1-3	Country	JP	
<b>VI-2</b>	<b>Priority document request</b> The receiving Office is requested to prepare and transmit to the International Bureau a certified copy of the earlier application(s) identified above as item(s):	VI-1	
<b>VII-1</b>	<b>International Searching Authority Chosen</b>	European Patent Office (EPO) (ISA/EP)	
<b>VIII</b>	<b>Check list</b>	number of sheets	electronic file(s) attached
VIII-1	Request	4	-
VIII-2	Description	25	-
VIII-3	Claims	3	-
VIII-4	Abstract	1	661291.txt
VIII-5	Drawings	5	-
VIII-7	TOTAL	38	

## PCT REQUEST

661291

Original (for SUBMISSION) - printed on 08.06.1999 07:12:35 PM

	Accompanying items	paper document(s) attached	electronic file(s) attached
VIII-8	Fee calculation sheet	✓	-
VIII-9	Separate signed power of attorney	✓	-
VIII-16	PCT-EASY diskette	-	diskette
VIII-17	Other (specified):	Request for Transmittal of Priority Document	-
VIII-17	Other (specified):	Revenue stamps of Payment of transmittal fee for receiving office	-
VIII-17	Other (specified):	Certificate of Payment of basic & designation fee for International Bureau	-
VIII-17	Other (specified):	Certificate of Payment of search fee for EPO	-
VIII-18	Figure of the drawings which should accompany the abstract	1A	
VIII-19	Language of filing of the international application	English	
IX-1	Signature of applicant or agent		
IX-1-1	Name (LAST, First)	KAWAMIYA, Osamu	



## FOR RECEIVING OFFICE USE ONLY

10-1	Date of actual receipt of the purported international application	
10-2	Drawings:	
10-2-1	Received	
10-2-2	Not received	
10-3	Corrected date of actual receipt due to later but timely received papers or drawings completing the purported international application	
10-4	Date of timely receipt of the required corrections under PCT Article 11(2)	
10-5	International Searching Authority	ISA/EP
10-6	Transmittal of search copy delayed until search fee is paid	

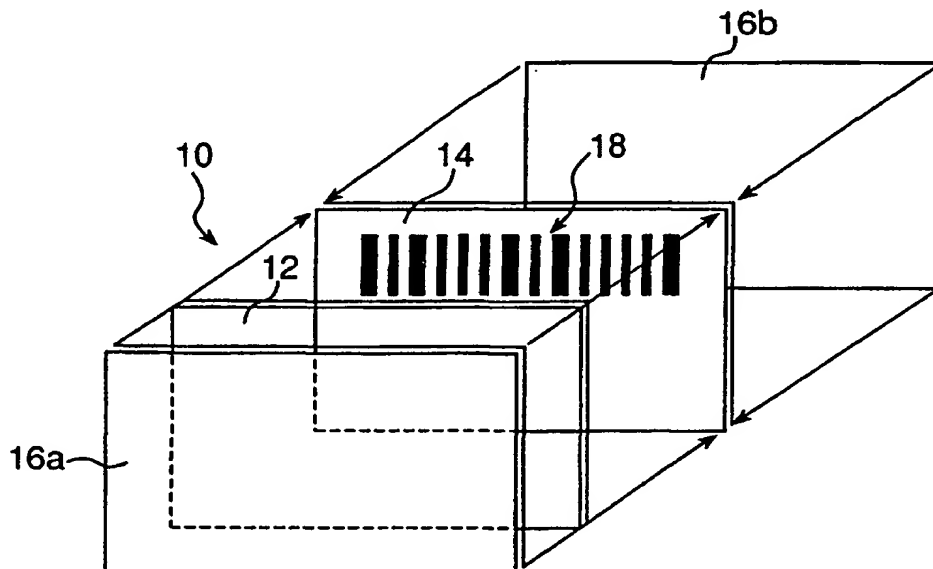
## FOR INTERNATIONAL BUREAU USE ONLY

11-1	Date of receipt of the record copy by the International Bureau	
------	--	--

## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification <sup>7</sup> :</b> <b>G06K 19/06, 7/12</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 00/51071</b> <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> 31 August 2000 (31.08.00)
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/JP99/03084 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 9 June 1999 (09.06.99) <b>(30) Priority Data:</b> 11/47995 25 February 1999 (25.02.99) JP <b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):</b> NATEC INCORPORATED [JP/JP]; 2-2-22, Minamishimizumachi, Sakai-shi, Osaka 590-0005 (JP). <b>(72) Inventors; and</b> <b>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only):</b> INABA, Humio [JP/JP]; 1-13-1, Yagiyamaminami, Taihaku-ku, Sendai-shi, Miyagi 982-0807 (JP). DEVARAJ, Balasigamani [IN/JP]; 4-5-7, Odachi, Yamagata-shi, Yamagata 990-0902 (JP). USA, Masashi [JP/JP]; 2-172, Aza Kawamatayama, Ichinoseki, Tomiya-machi, Kurokawa-gun, Miyagi 981-3305 (JP). <b>(74) Agents:</b> AOYAMA, Tamotsu et al.; Aoyama & Partners, IMP Building, 3-7, Shiromi 1-chome, Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi, Osaka 540-0001 (JP).		<b>(81) Designated States:</b> AU, BR, CA, CN, US, European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE).  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>

**(54) Title:** INFORMATION CARRIER MEDIUM AND READER FOR READING THE INFORMATION CARRIER MEDIUM

**(57) Abstract**

An information carrier medium includes at least first and second sheet members (12, 14) each having first and second surfaces opposite to each other and laminated together with the first surface of the first sheet member bonded to the first surface of the second sheet member. A security indicium (14; 71) is formed on at least one of the first surfaces of the respective first and second sheet members (12, 14). The security indicium is made of at least one inking material of a kind capable of responding to a coherent light when irradiated thereby. An electro-optical reader for reading the security indicium (14; 71) is also disclosed.

**FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY**

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						



## DESCRIPTION

Information Carrier Medium and  
Reader for Reading the Information Carrier Medium

5

## TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention generally relates to verification of the authenticity of the information carrier medium such as, for example, an ID card, a card key, a bank deposit card, a credit card or any other documented material that requires security, to determine if the user of the information carrier medium is an authorized person or if the information carrier medium is genuine. More particularly, the present invention relates to security indicia in the information carrier medium and a reader apparatus for reading the security indicia to verify the authenticity of the information carrier medium.

## 15 BACKGROUND ART

The use of security cards is now wide-spreading, accompanying an increase of types of the security cards. The security cards now in use includes, for example, ID cards, card keys, cash cards, bank deposit cards, membership cards, credit cards, pre-paid cards, telephone cards and so on. Those security cards generally make use of a data storage medium in the form of an IC chip, a length of magnetic recording tape or the like. As compared with cashes or any other valuable personal possession, the security card is relatively safe and convenient for a person to carry and use, however, the recent social problem is an increase of forgery and/or unauthorized use of the security cards.

25 To prevent the security card from being forged, various approaches have been employed. Most of the approaches include visual verification of the security card with naked eyes and electronic or magnetic

verification of security data electronically or magnetically recorded on the security card. For the visual verification, the security card has visually readable data affixed to or printed on one surface thereof. The visually readable data includes a uniquely imaged hologram, a unique rainbow pattern, a micro-printed  
5 indicium, metamerism-based hidden characters and an opal-coloring.

On the other hand, for the electronic or magnetic verification, the security card a security data storage medium permanently affixed thereto, embedded therein, or printed thereon, and the security data stored in the storage medium and unique to the particular security card can be read and verified by  
10 the use of a corresponding electronic or magnetic reader apparatus. Examples of the security data storage medium include a pattern of punched hole, a length of magnetic recording tape or coating, a magnetic bar code, an azimuth recording, and a group of magnetic stripes.

While the various approaches to prevent the security card from  
15 being forged have been implemented, forgery experts are getting dexterous. One of the reasons therefor appears to be that they are good at analyzing the card reader to steal the structural details of the security card so that the security card can be forged based on the analyzed structural details.

With the advent of the age of wide-spreading cards, demands  
20 have been made for the security cards and the associated card reader that can hardly be forged or copied and that are less costly while securing a high level security.

#### DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION

The present invention has been devised with a view to providing  
25 an inexpensive security indicium that is difficult to be forged or altered while ensuring a high level security.

Another important object of the present invention is to provide an improved reading apparatus of a type operable with the valuables bearing the security indicium of the kind referred to above.

In order to accomplish these objects of the present invention,  
5 there is provided an information carrier medium includes at least first and second sheet members each having first and second surfaces opposite to each other and laminated together with the first surface of the first sheet member bonded to the first surface of the second sheet member. A security indicium is formed on at least one of the first surfaces of the respective first and second sheet  
10 members. The security indicium is made of at least one inking material of a kind capable of responding to a coherent light when irradiated thereby.

Preferably, the inking material is of a kind capable of absorbing the coherent light, emitting light when irradiated by the coherent light, or scattering light when irradiated by the coherent light.

15 Also preferably, the security indicium formed on such one of the first surfaces of the respective first and second sheet members is invisible to naked eyes in order to secure a high level of security effective to prevent any possible forgery of the information carrier medium.

According to another aspect of the present invention, there is  
20 provided an electro-optical reader for reading an information carrier medium of the kind described above, which comprises a source of projecting the coherent light towards the information carrier medium to illuminate a portion of the information carrier medium in register with the security indicium, a photo-detector means for detecting rays of light obtained from that portion of the  
25 information carrier medium, and a determining means connected with the photo-detector for comparing an output from the photo-detector with a reference signal stored therein to verify an authenticity of the information carrier medium.

Preferably, where the security indicium is made of two inking materials capable of responding to different wavelengths of light, respectively, the photo-detector means may comprise first and second photo-detectors for detecting the different wavelengths of light.

## 5 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

The present invention will become readily understood from the following description of preferred embodiments thereof made with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which like parts are designated by like reference numeral and in which:

10 Fig. 1A is a schematic exploded view of a credit card which can be employed in the practice of the present invention;

Fig. 1B is a schematic front elevational view of the credit card shown in Fig. 1A;

15 Fig. 2 is a view similar to Fig. 1B, showing a modified form of the credit card;

Fig. 3 is a block diagram showing a card reader according to a first preferred embodiment of the present invention;

20 Fig. 4 is a chart showing waveforms of signals outputted respectively from a photo-detector and a signal processor both employed in the card reader shown in Fig. 3;

Fig. 5 is a block diagram showing the card reader according to a second preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 6 is a block diagram showing the card reader according to a third preferred embodiment of the present invention;

25 Fig. 7 is a schematic front elevational view of the credit card that can be employed with the card reader according to a fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention;

Fig. 8 is a chart used to explain the operation of the card reader according to the fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention; and

Fig. 9 is a block diagram showing the card reader according to the fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention.

## 5 BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

While the present invention will be described as applied to a credit card, the present invention can be effectively applied to any type of information carrier medium other than the credit card, regardless of the shape and/or the purpose for which it is used, provided that the information carrier  
10 medium bears at least one unique security indicium that is invisible to the naked eyes.

Referring first to Figs. 1A and 1B, the credit card generally identified by 10 is shown comprising a laminate of a plurality of, for example, two generally oblong cover and carrier plates 12 and 14 of an equal size. The  
15 laminate is shown to have front and rear overlay films 16a and 16b bonded or otherwise secured in any suitable method to respective outer surfaces of the oblong plates 12 and 14. The illustrated credit card 10 also comprises a unique security indicium 18 formed or otherwise printed on a surface of one of the oblong cover and carrier plates, for example, the carrier plate 14, which is  
20 bonded to the cover plate 12. The unique security indicium 18 in the illustrated embodiment is in the form of a bar code made up of spaced bars, black-colored in Fig. 1A, of varying widths.

Each of those oblong plates 12 and 14 is made of any known synthetic resin such as, for example, hard polyvinyl chloride resin, PET resin,  
25 PET-G resin, ABS resin, polycarbonate resin or any other resin generally used in the manufacture of credit cards or the like. However, in the practice of the present invention, for ensuring a high level security substantially sufficient to

make it impossible, or extremely difficult if not at all, to forge the credit card 10, the unique security indicium 18 on the surface of the carrier plate 14 adjacent the cover plate 12 is preferably invisible to the naked eyes so that nobody other than those who are associated with issuance of the credit card 10 can perceive the presence of the unique security indicium 18 in the credit card 10. For this purpose, the oblong plates 12 and 14 are preferably made of an opaque synthetic resin containing, for example, a polyvinyl chloride copolymer as a principal component. The front and rear overlay films 16a and 16b may also be made of the same material as or a synthetic resin different from the oblong plates 12 and 14.

However, if the front and rear overlay films 16a and 16b are both made an opaque synthetic resin such as an opaque polyvinyl chloride sheet, the oblong plates 12 and 14 may be made of a transparent synthetic resin containing, for example, a polyvinyl chloride copolymer. Alternatively, a combination is possible to use the opaque material for the cover plate 12 and the rear overlay film 16b and the transparent material for the front overlay film 16a and the carrier plate 14 or to use the opaque material for the front overlay film 16a and the cover plate 12 and the transparent material for the cover plate 12 and the rear overlay film 16b.

The security indicium 18 on the carrier plate 14 is preferably printed on that surface of the carrier plate 14 adjacent the cover plate 12 by the use of any known printing technique such as, for example, an offset printing technique, a gravure printing technique or a silk screen printing technique, at any desired location on that surface of the carrier plate 14. During the printing to form the security indicium 18, the printing ink should contain at least a material under any of the following categories of materials which have a property of absorbing, emitting or scattering light when irradiated by a coherent beam of a

wavelength within the range of 150 to 5,000 nm, respectively. Of the various printing inks available for the purpose of the present invention, the silk screen printing ink or the gravure printing ink, whichever containing the material under any one of the following categories, is preferred in view of the excellent  
5 bondability available between the information recording medium, particularly the carrier plate 14 and the printed security indicium 18.

Category A: Material of a kind capable of absorbing a predetermined wavelength region, but being transparent to any other wavelength regions other than the predetermined wavelength region;

10 Category B: Material of a kind capable of, when irradiated by light of a predetermined wavelength, emitting a fluorescent light of a wavelength region different from the predetermined wavelength of the radiating light;

Category C: High light scattering material of a kind capable of, when irradiated by light of a predetermined wavelength, scattering light in a direction  
15 substantially parallel to and substantially counter to the direction of incidence of the radiating light; and

Category D: Material which is mixed with laser oscillating ultramicroparticles or a combination of high light scattering microparticles and dyes and which is, when irradiated by light of a predetermined wavelength, capable of emitting light  
20 of a wavelength different from the predetermined wavelength of the radiating light in a direction substantially parallel to and substantially counter to the direction of incidence of the radiating light, or emitting natural light depending on increase of the radiation intensity or emitting a light beam based on a laser action.

25 The security indicium 18 so printed on the carrier plate 14 is completely covered by the next adjacent cover plate 12 so that nobody can make access thereto nor observe with naked eyes. In addition, if an attempt is

made to delaminate the oblong plates 12 and 14 from each other, the security indicium 18 will be ruined in its entirety or in part to such an extent that the information represented by the security indicium 18 will be no longer be machine-readable.

5                   Also, to further increase the security level, the printing ink is preferably of a color substantially the same as the color of at least the carrier plate 14 so that nobody would perceive the boundary between the printed security indicium 18 and the background color of the carrier plate 14 with his or her naked eyes. The transparent or white-colored printing ink is preferred since  
10 most of the currently available credit cards made of polyvinyl chloride resin is white-colored.

                  In describing the credit card 10, the security indicium 18 has been described and shown as employed in the form of the bar code such as shown in Figs. 1A and 1B. However, the security indicium 18 may be in the  
15 form of one or more alphabetic letters or characters, a fingerprint or DNA information of the user or owner, or any other symbol or a combination thereof that may identify the user or owner of the information carrier medium and/or the origin of the information carrier medium, and may be chosen depending on the type of the information carrier medium and/or the purpose for which it is used.  
20 By way of example, the information represented by the security indicium 18 may include the owner's identification, an identification of the card issuing company, a bank identification and the date of expiration.

                  Separate from the security indicium 18, the credit card 10 may have a magnetic recording stripe on one of opposite surfaces of the credit card  
25 10 in a manner well known to those skilled in the art and/or may be embossed. A hologram and/or a rainbow-patterned printing may also be provided on one or both surfaces of the credit card 10. Furthermore, the credit card 10 may have



an IC chip embedded therein as is well known to those skilled in the art. In any event, the credit card 10 having the security indicium 18 concealed or embedded therein may have an outer appearance similar to that of any existing credit card.

Hereinafter, various embodiments of an optical card reader will  
5 be described. To read the security indicium 18 embedded in the credit card 10, an electro-optical card reader may be contemplated in which the credit card 10 is irradiated by a laser beam so that the laser beam having passed through the credit card 10 or the fluorescent light emitted as a result of radiation of the laser beam can be detected. The working system employed in this type of the  
10 electro-optical card reader, which ought to be kept in strict confidence, tends to be easily revealed once the electro-optical card reader is disassembled or at least inspected from outside with a casing removed. Considering that the use of a laser oscillator in the electro-optical card reader can readily be revealed, the laser beam that is employed in the practice of the present invention is preferred  
15 to be a near-infrared laser beam although not exclusively limited thereto.

Assuming, however, that the near-infrared laser beam is employed, the material under the category A listed hereinbefore should be of a kind capable of exhibiting an absorption characteristic in the near-infrared region; the material B listed hereinbefore should be of a kind capable of emitting  
20 the fluorescent light in the near-infrared region; and any of the materials under the categories C and D listed hereinbefore should similarly be of a kind capable of emitting light in the near-infrared region. A practical utility can also be found if the front overlay films 16a and 16b and the oblong plates 12 and 14 are made of the synthetic resin capable opaque to the visible rays of light, but transparent  
25 to the near-infrared light.

The foregoing consideration is applicable where the working system of the electro-optical card reader can easily be revealed as hereinbefore

described. However, where the electro-optical card reader is assembled with a means incorporated to prevent any possible dismantling and/or reverse-engineering, the wavelength of the light used in the practice of the present invention may not be limited to the near-infrared region, may be in the visible or  
5 near-ultraviolet region.

Referring now to Fig. 3, there is shown a first preferred embodiment of the electro-optical card reader 30 according to the present invention. The electro-optical card reader 30 shown therein comprises a laser oscillator 31 for emitting a laser light of, for example, a near-infrared region  
10 which is subsequently shaped into a fine pencil of the laser light as it pass through an optical system 32 such as, for example, a condensing lens. The pencil of laser light emerging from the optical system 32 is utilized to illuminate the credit card 10. The laser beam having passed through the credit card 11 and, hence, carrying information represented by the security indicium 18 is  
15 received by a photo-detector 34 after having passed through an optical filter 33 operable to permit passage therethrough of only light of a predetermined wavelength.

The photo-detector 34 may be a photodiode, an avalanche photodiode or any other high sensitivity photo-detector. An output signal from  
20 the photo-detector 34 that is descriptive of the information represented by the security indicium 18 is supplied to a signal processor 35. This signal processor 35 includes an amplifier 35a for amplifying the signal from the photo-detector 34 and an analog-to-digital (A/D) converter 35b for converting the amplified signal into a digital information-wise signal. An output signal from the signal processor  
25 35 is then supplied to a determining circuit 36 which includes a semiconductor memory (not shown) in which a reference signal corresponding to the information represented by the security indicium 18 is stored. Accordingly, the

determining circuit 36 compares the output signal from the signal processor 35 with the reference signal stored in the built-in semiconductor memory to determine if the both match with each other. This determining circuit 36 is electrically connected with a display unit 37 and, accordingly, the result of comparison performed by the determining circuit 36 can be displayed through the display unit 37 to provide a visual indication.

It is to be noted that the determining circuit 36 may comprise a comparator in the context discussed above. However, considering that the credit card 10 embodying the present invention is of a nature that may be distributed in a huge number to different users with the security indicia 18 having correspondingly different data born therein, the determining circuit 36 may be a remote computer system supervised by, for example, the card issuing company, which system includes customer database. To this end, the signal processor 35 and the display unit 37 may be connected with the remote computer system of the card issuing company by means of, for example, a telephone network so that the output from the signal processor 35 can be supplied to the remote computer system and the result of verification performed by the remote computer system can be fed back to the display unit 37.

The electro-optical card reader 30 of the structure described above is so configured that the credit card 10 can be either manually or automatically moved in a direction perpendicular to the path of travel of the laser beam passing through the optical system 32 so that the security indicium 18 can be scanned in its entirety by the laser beam. The system of guiding the credit card 10 in this manner along a guide groove substantially delimited between the optical system 32 and the optical filter 33 is well known to those skilled in the art and, therefore, the details thereof are not reiterated for the sake of brevity.

Some of the component parts of the electro-optical card reader 30, that is, the laser oscillator 31, the optical system 32, the optical filter 33, the photo-detector 34 and the signal processor 35, together with or without the determining circuit 36 are preferably embedded in a molded block of, for example, a moldable plastics material, except for respective surfaces of the optical system 32 and the optical filter 33 which confront with each other and positioned on respective sides of the guide groove defining the path of movement of the credit card 10 are exposed to the outside through the guide groove.

Referring to Fig. 4, a waveform (a) represents that of the output signal from the photo-detector 34 which is descriptive of the information represented by the security indicium 18. As hereinbefore described, the output signal from the photo-detector 34 is, after having been amplified by the amplifier 35a, converted by the A/D converter 35b into the digital signal, the waveform of which is shown by a waveform (b). The waveforms shown respectively by (a) and (b) in Fig. 4 is applicable where the security indicium 18 is printed by the use of the printing ink containing the material A listed hereinbefore. The printing ink containing the material under the category A is effective to absorb and intercept the laser beam when the security indicium 18 is illuminated thereby and, accordingly, where the security indicium 18 is in the form of the bar code comprised of an array of the black-colored bars, scanning of the black-colored bars results in a low level signal component as clearly shown in Fig. 4.

On the other hand, where the security indicium 18 is printed by the use of the printing ink containing any one of the materials under the categories B and D listed hereinbefore, the security indicium 18 when irradiated by the laser beam will emit a fluorescent light or an amplified natural light, respectively, with the wavelength different from that of the radiating laser beam and, therefore, the waveforms of the respective output signals from the photo-

detector 34 and the A/D converter 35b would be reverse to those shown by (a) and (b) in Fig. 4.

Also, where the security indicium 18 is printed by the use of the printing ink containing the material under the category C listed hereinbefore, the laser beam having passed through the credit card 10 is a scattering light of a wavelength equal to that of the radiating laser beam and, therefore, the photo-detector 34 receives the scattering light. Accordingly, the waveforms of the respective output signals from the photo-detector 34 and the A/D converter 35b would be reverse to those shown by (a) and (b) in Fig. 4.

The output signal from the signal processor 35 is supplied to the determining circuit 36 for comparison with the stored reference signal as hereinbefore described. In the event that the output signal from the signal processor 35 is determined as matching with the stored reference signal, the credit card 10 so scanned by the electro-optical card reader 30 is verified as authentic. On the other hand, in the event that the output signal from the signal processor 235 is determined as not matching with the stored reference signal, the credit card so scanned is verified as forged. In either case, the result of determination is displayed by the display unit 37.

As hereinbefore described, the electro-optical card reader 30 is enclosed by and embedded in the moldable plastics material and, therefore, either dismantling or reverse-engineering of the electro-optical card reader 30 would be extremely difficult. In addition, the credit card 10 having the security indicium 18 according to the present invention can readily be manufactured by the use of any existing facilities and is therefore inexpensive to manufacture. This equally applies to the electro-optical card reader 30 that can be assembled using commercially available electric component parts.

Where the printing ink used to form the security indicium 18 contains the material under the category A listed hereinbefore such as in the foregoing embodiment of the present invention, the material under the category A absorbs light of the predetermined wavelength and, therefore, it is necessary  
5 for the radiating laser beam to pass through the credit card 10. However, where any one of the materials under the categories B to D is employed in the printing ink, detection of light emitted from the ink material is necessary and, therefore, the photo-detector must be positioned on the same side as the laser oscillator 31 to render the electro-optical card reader as a whole to be of a  
10 reflective system. This will now be described with particular reference to Fig. 5 which illustrates a second preferred embodiment of the present invention.

The electro-optical card reader 30a shown in Fig. 5 differs from that shown in Fig. 3 in that the electro-optical card reader 30a makes use of a beam splitter 51 positioned between the optical system 32 and the optical filter  
15 33 while the photo-detector 34 is positioned on the same side as the laser oscillator 31 to receive light emitted from the security indicium 18 via the beam splitter 51. More specifically, in the electro-optical card reader 30a, the laser beam emitted from the laser oscillator 31 passes through the optical system 32 and then through the beam splitter 51 to illuminate the credit card 10 and, on the  
20 other hand, the light emitted from the security indicium 18 as a result of irradiation by the laser beam travels towards the beam splitter 51 and is then deflected by the beam splitter 51 towards the photo-detector 34 by way of the optical filter 33.

The light emitted from the security indicium 18 so detected by  
25 the photo-detector 34 is processed in a manner similar to that in the foregoing embodiment.

The electro-optical card reader 30a is simple in structure since all of the component parts thereof can be positioned on one side of the credit card 10.

While in the second embodiment of the present invention shown in Fig. 5, the beam splitter 51 has been employed, the electro-optical card reader will serve the purpose even without the beam splitter 51 as will now be described with reference to Fig. 6 showing the electro-optical card reader 30b according to a third embodiment of the present invention.

The electro-optical card reader 30b shown in Fig. 6 is substantially similar to the electro-optical card reader 30a shown in Fig. 5, except that the beam splitter employed in Fig. 5 is dispensed with and, instead, the laser oscillator 31 together with the optical system 32, and the photo-detector 34 together with the optical filter 33 are so arranged that the laser oscillator 31 can have an optical axis lying at an angle as close to the right angle as possible and, similarly, the photo-detector 34 can have an optical axis lying at an angle as close to the right angle as possible, but in a sense opposite to the optical axis of the laser oscillator 31. Thus, it will readily be seen that the laser beam emitted from the laser oscillator 31 impinges upon the credit card 10 at an angle of incidence as close to the right angle to the credit card 10 as possible and the light consequently emitted from the security indicium 18 in the credit card 10 emerges outwardly at an angle of emergence as close to the right angle to the credit card 10 as possible.

The electro-optical card reader 30b according to the embodiment shown in Fig. 6 is advantageous in that since no beam splitter is employed, it can be manufactured further simple in structure and less costly than that shown in Fig. 5.

In any one of the first to third embodiments of the present invention described hereinabove, the laser oscillator 31 and the photo-detector 34 need not be separated a substantial distance from each other, and the spacing between the laser oscillator 31 and the credit card 10 then held in the guide groove and the spacing between the credit card 10 then held in the guide groove and the photo-detector 34 may be small provided that the movement of the credit card 10 along the guide groove will not be disturbed. In such case, the optical system 32 may be dispensed with and the optical filter 33 may be fitted to a light receiving window of the photo-detector 34.

10 In practice, however, the guide groove along which the credit card 10 is moved so that it can be scanned by the laser beam may be delimited by a pair of transparent guide plates or rails that are spaced from each other a distance corresponding to the thickness of the credit card 10 with an output end of the laser oscillator 31 held in contact with one of the transparent guide plates or rails. In particular, in the case of the electro-optical card reader 30 according to the first embodiment, the light-receiving window of the photo-detector 34 has to be held in contact with the other of the transparent guide plates or rails in alignment with the output end of the laser oscillator, but in the case of any one of the electro-optical card readers 30a and 30b according to the second and third 15 embodiments, respectively, the output end of the laser oscillator 31 and the light receiving window of the photo-detector 34 have to be held in contact with one of the transparent guide plates or rails. By so doing, the electro-optical card reader can advantageously be assembled in a compact size.

25 In describing any one of the first to third embodiments of the present invention, the security indicium 18 has been described as read in one dimension. However, the security indicium 18 may be read in two dimensions. For example, where the bar code forming the security indicium 18 in Fig. 1 is



desired to be read not only in a direction parallel to the array of the black-colored bars, but also in a direction conforming to the lengthwise direction of each bar, the laser beam emitted from the laser oscillator 31 in the electro-optical card reader 30 shown in Fig. 1 has to be enlarged by the use of the optical system 32  
5 to provide a parallel beam for illumination of the credit card 10 and on the other hand, a high sensitivity two-dimensional image analyzing system utilizing a charge-coupled device (CCD) has to be used to analyze the absorption pattern or the light emitting pattern of the security indicium 18.

Also, while in any one of the first to third embodiments of the  
10 present invention, the credit card 10 has been moved along the guide groove so that the credit card 10 can be scanned by the laser beam. However, in a broad aspect of the present invention, arrangement may be made to allow the laser beam to sweep while the credit card 10 is fixed in position. In other words, the relative movement between the laser beam and the credit card 10 is sufficient.  
15 In practice, however, where the laser beam is used to sweep the credit card 10, the photo-detector may comprise a CCD line sensor having a plurality of photocells arranged in an array conforming to the direction in which the laser beam is swept. Alternatively, if a cylindrical lens is used to enlarge the incoming laser beam in one dimension in one direction, in combination with the CCD  
20 line sensor for the photo-detector 34, the security indicium 18 in the credit card 10 can readily be read out with no need to cause the laser beam to sweep.

In the practice of the present invention, the credit card 10 or any other information carrier medium may comprise one or more additional security indicia such as, for example, markings and/or symbols, other than the security  
25 indicium 18 referred to hereinbefore. In such case, the pencil of laser light emitted from the laser oscillator and emerging outwardly through the optical system should have a diameter sufficient to encompass both of the security

indicium 18 and the additional security indicia, in combination with the use of a CCD area sensor for the photo-detector. This arrangement makes it possible to read all of the security indicium in the credit card 10 without the credit card 10 being moved relative to the incoming laser beam.

5                   A fourth preferred embodiment of the present invention will now be described. In order to effectively and sufficiently prevent any possible forgery of the credit card to thereby further increase the security level, a plurality of light wavelengths are employed in the fourth embodiment. For this purpose, first and second different materials under the category A each capable of  
10                   absorbing the light of a respective predetermined wavelength  $\lambda_1$  or  $\lambda_2$ , but passing therethrough the light of a wavelength other than the predetermined wavelength are employed for the security indicium 18. The predetermined wavelength  $\lambda_1$  which the first material can absorb and the predetermined wavelength  $\lambda_2$  which the second material can absorb are different from each other.

15                   Fig. 7 illustrates the carrier plate 14 having the security indicium 71 printed thereon in the form of a bar code comprised of white-colored and black-colored bars 74 and 73. It is to be noted that the bars 73 and 74 forming the bar code may not be always physically black and white in color, respectively, but are shown white- and black-colored in Fig. 7 only for the purpose of visual  
20                   representation. The credit card including the carrier plate 14 shown in Fig. 7 is particularly suited for use in connection with the fourth embodiment of the present invention and, therefore, the nature of the bar code forming the security indicium 18 will now be described in detail.

                  The black-colored bars 73 are prepared from the printing ink  
25                   containing the first material and can therefore absorb the light of the predetermined wavelength  $\lambda_1$  while the white-colored bars 74 are prepared from the

printing ink containing the second material and can therefore absorb the light of the predetermined wavelength  $\lambda_2$ .

The electro-optical card reader operable with the credit card 10 having the security indicium 71 shown in Fig. 7 in accordance with the fourth embodiment of the present invention is shown in Fig. 9. The electro-optical card reader now identified by 30c in Fig. 9 comprises first and second laser oscillators 31a and 31b for emitting respective laser beams of the wavelengths  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$ , and first and second optical systems 32a and 32b each comprised of, for example, a condensing lens for converging the associated laser beams  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  at the security indicium 71 in the credit card 10 to illuminate the latter. Laser light having passed through the credit card 11 are, after having been passed through first and second optical filters 33a and 33b, received by first and second photo-detectors 34a and 34b, respectively. Respective laser beams filtered by the optical filters 34a and 34b are sensed by first and second photo-detectors 34a and 34b.

The first photo-detector 34a is used to detect absorption of the wavelength  $\lambda_1$  whereas the second photo-detector 34b is used to detect absorption of the wavelength  $\lambda_2$ . An output from the first photo-detector 34a is supplied directly to the signal processor 35 whereas an output from the second photo-detector 34b is supplied to the signal processor 35 through an output controller 91. The output controller 91 may be comprised of, for example, a programmed delay circuit and is operable to supply the output signal from the second photo-detector 34b to the signal processor 35 a predetermined delay time after the output signal from the first photo-detector 34a has been supplied to the signal processor 35. The signal processor 35 is in turn connected with the determining circuit 36a which is in turn connected with the display unit 37 or which may be connected with the remote computer system through the

telephone network as discussed previously. However, it is to be noted that in the embodiment shown in Fig. 9, the determining circuit 36a includes a semiconductor memory (not shown) in which a  $\lambda_1$  absorption signal descriptive of the information represented by a group of the black-colored bars 73 and a  $\lambda_2$  absorption signal descriptive of the information represented by a group of the white-colored bars 74 are stored as first and second reference signals, respectively.

As is the case with any one of the previously described embodiments of the present invention, the credit card 10 is moved along the guide groove to allow the security indicium 71 to be scanned by the respective laser beams from the laser oscillators 31a and 31b. Accordingly, the first and second photo-detectors 34a and 34b detect absorption of the respective wavelengths  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$ . The outputs signals from the first and second photo-detectors 34a and 34b which are descriptive of the  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  absorption, respectively, are amplified and converted in the signal processor 35 into associated digital signals in a manner similar to that described previously, but in a manner delayed with respect to each other.

Fig. 8 illustrates schematically the waveform of a digital output signal from the signal processor 35. Since the output from the second photo-detector 34b associated with detection of the information represented by the group of the white-colored bars 74 is delayed by the output controller 91 relative to the output from the first photo-detector 34a associated with detection of the information represented by the group of the black-colored bars 73, the digital output signal from the signal processor 35 includes an array of a first digital signal component representative of the  $\lambda_1$  absorption signal and a second digital signal component representative of the  $\lambda_2$  absorption signal that is separated

from the first digital signal component a length of time corresponding to the predetermined delay time.

The determining circuit 36a therefore compares the first and second digital signal components, sequentially outputted from the signal processor 35, with the respective first and second reference signals stored therein, to thereby verify the authenticity of the credit card 10. In other words, only when the first digital signal component matches with the first reference signal and, at the same time, the second digital signal component matches with the second reference signal, the determining circuit 36a verifies the credit card as authentic, but otherwise verifies as forged. The result of determination by the determining circuit 36a is displayed by the display unit 37.

In describing the fourth embodiment of the present invention with particular reference to Fig. 9, the output controller 91 has been described as operable to delay the output signal from the second photo-detector 34b relative to that from the first photo-detector 34a. However, the present invention may not be limited thereto, and the output controller 91 may be connected between the first photo-detector 34a and the signal processor 35 to delay the output signal from the first photo-detector 34a relative to that from the second photo-detector 34b.

The delay time set in the output controller 91, although having been described as a value sufficient to allow the respective output signals from the first and second photo-detectors 34a and 34b to be received by the signal processor 35 in a manner sufficiently separated from each other, may be a value sufficient to allow the respective output signals from the first and second photo-detectors 34a and 34b to be received by the signal processor 35 in a manner partly overlapping with each other.

In addition, where reading of either the group of the black-colored bars 73 or the group of the white-colored bars 74 serves the purpose, the corresponding circuit system including one of the laser oscillators 31a and 31b and the associated photo-detector 34a or 34b may be held inoperative. By way of example, if the output controller 91 has a trigger switch operable to deactivate only the output controller 91 itself or the circuit system including the second oscillator 31b, the second photo-detector 34b and the output controller 91, reading of only the group of the black-colored bars 73 of the security indicium 71 is possible.

10 In any event, the electro-optical card reader 30c according to the fourth embodiment of the present invention is particularly advantageous in that since the security indicium 71 is made up of different security features containing the first and second different materials, the credit card 10 is extremely hard to be forged.

15 In the practice of the fourth embodiment of the present invention, although reference has been made to the use of the two different materials under the category A to form the security indicium 71, a similar description can equally apply even when two materials under any of the categories B to D are employed to eventually form the security indicium 71. By way of example, 20 where the first and second materials under the category B are employed, one of the following possibilities is available:

- 1) The first and second materials under the category B should be of a nature capable of emitting respective fluorescent light of wavelengths  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  when irradiated by the laser beams of the same wavelength; or
- 25 2) The first and second materials under the category B should be of a nature capable of emitting respective fluorescent light of wavelengths  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$  when irradiated by the laser beams of different wavelengths.

However, where the security indicium 71 is prepared by the use of the printing inks containing the respective materials of the nature discussed under item (1) above, instead of the use of the two laser oscillators 31a and 31b capable of emitting the respective laser beams of the same wavelength, the use  
5 of a single laser oscillator may be contemplated in combination with a beam splitter capable of dividing the incoming laser beam into two components one associated with the first photo-detector 34a and the other with the second photo-detector 34b.

Where the first and second materials under the category C each  
10 capable of scattering the incoming light are used to eventually form the security indicium 71, the light scattered by those materials as a result of laser beam irradiation should have respective wavelengths  $\lambda_1$  and  $\lambda_2$ .

Where the first and second materials under the category D to eventually form the security indicium 71, a description similar to that discussed in  
15 connection with the use of the first and second materials under the category B equally applies.

Particularly where the security indicium 71 is prepared by the use of the printing inks containing the materials under any one of the categories (B) to (D), the first and second photo-detectors 34a and 34b although shown in  
20 Fig. 9 as positioned on one side of the credit card 10 in the guide groove opposite to the associated laser oscillators 31a and 31b, may be positioned on the same side as the associated laser oscillators 31a and 31b in a manner substantially similar to that shown in Figs. 5 and 6.

In addition, although the security indicium 71 has been  
25 described as formed by the use of the printing inks containing the respective materials under any one of the categories A to D, it should be noted that the printing inks may contain the first material under one of the categories A to D and

the second material under another one of the categories A to D which is different in category from the first material. In other words, a combination of two or more materials under the different categories is possible to eventually form the security indicium 71.

5 In any one of the foregoing embodiments of the present invention, the photo-detection system employed is based on a direct detecting method in which the photo-detector (or photo-detectors) is (are) employed. However, to increase the detection sensitivity, a photo-heterodyne detection method is particularly advantageous. Where the photo-heterodyne detection  
10 method is to be adopted, the output light from the laser oscillator have to be divided into a signal light and a local oscillated light (reference light) which are, after having passed through the credit card, to be overlapped with each other before they are detected by the photo-detector, so that a signal of an intermediate frequency can be extracted.

15 Also, for detection of the absorption pattern or the light emitting pattern exhibited by the bar code, characters, symbol array and/or figures, the photo-heterodyne method utilizing a two-dimensional photo-detector may be equally employed.

The laser oscillator that can be employed in the practice of the  
20 present invention may be of any known construction. For example, the laser oscillator may comprise a semiconductor laser such as, for example, AlGaAs, AlGaInP, GaInP, InGaAsP, InGa, PbCdS, PbSnSe, PnSnTe, PbSSe, ZnCdSe or ZnSSe; an ultraviolet laser such as, for example, a rare gas halide excimer laser including ArF, KrF or XeCl, a rare gas excimer laser including Xe<sub>2</sub>, a nitrogen N<sub>2</sub>  
25 laser, or Fe laser; a solid-state laser such as, for example, Ce:LiSAF, Cr:BeAl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, Cr:LiSAF, Er:YAG, Er:YLF, Er:glass laser, Ho:YAG, Nd:YAG, Nd:YLF, Nd:YVO<sub>4</sub>, Nd:glass laser, Ruby, Ti:Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, Tm:YAG, Yb:YAG or Ho:YLF;



a wavelength-variable laser such as, for example, alexandrite or OPO; and any other laser such as, for example, CO, He-Cd, He-Ne, HF, or ion laser including Yb-doped fiber and algon. A super-luminescent light emitting diode or a light emitting diode may also be employed in combination with the direct detecting  
5 method.

Although the present invention has been described in connection with the preferred embodiments thereof with reference to the accompanying drawings, it is to be noted that various changes and modifications are apparent to those skilled in the art. For example, although the information  
10 carrier medium or the credit card has been described as made of the plastics material, it may be made of a laminate of papers.

Also, the information carrier medium that can be employed in the practice of the present invention may be, other than the credit card, a security document, a certificate, a gift card, or any other medium which would, if  
15 forged, result in damage.

Accordingly, such changes and modifications are to be understood as included within the scope of the present invention as defined by the appended claims, unless they depart therefrom.

## CLAIMS

1. An information carrier medium which comprises:  
at least first and second sheet members each having first and second surfaces opposite to each other, said first and second sheet members being laminated together with the first surface of the first sheet member bonded to the first surface of the second sheet member; and  
a security indicium formed on at least one of the first surfaces of the respective first and second sheet members, said security indicium being made of at least one inking material of a kind capable of responding to a coherent light when irradiated thereby.
2. The information carrier medium as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the inking material is of a kind capable of absorbing the coherent light.
3. The information carrier medium as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the inking material is of a kind capable of emitting light when irradiated by the coherent light.
4. The information carrier medium as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the inking material is capable of scattering light when irradiated by the coherent light.
5. The information carrier medium as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the security indicium formed on such one of the first surfaces of the respective first and second sheet members is invisible to naked eyes.
6. An electro-optical reader for reading an information carrier medium comprising at least first and second sheet members each having first and second surfaces opposite to each other, said first and second sheet members being laminated together with the first surface of the first sheet member bonded to the first surface of the second sheet member, and a security indicium formed on at least one of the first surfaces of the respective first and second sheet members and made of at least one inking material of a kind

capable of responding to a coherent light when irradiated thereby, said reader comprising:

a source of projecting the coherent light towards the information carrier medium to illuminate a portion of the information carrier medium in register with the security indicium;

a photo-detector means for detecting rays of light obtained from that portion of the information carrier medium; and

a determining means connected with the photo-detector for comparing an output from the photo-detector with a reference signal stored therein to verify an authenticity of the information carrier medium.

7. The electro-optical reader as claimed in Claim 6, wherein the security indicium is made of two inking materials capable of responding to different wavelengths of light, respectively, and wherein the photo-detector means comprises first and second photo-detectors for detecting the different wavelengths of light.

8. A method of verifying authenticity of an information carrier medium comprising at least first and second sheet members each having first and second surfaces opposite to each other, said first and second sheet members being laminated together with the first surface of the first sheet member bonded to the first surface of the second sheet member, and a security indicium formed on at least one of the first surfaces of the respective first and second sheet members and made of at least one inking material of a kind capable of responding to a coherent light when irradiated thereby, said method comprising the steps of:

projecting a coherent light towards the information carrier medium to illuminate a portion of the information carrier medium in register with the security indicium;

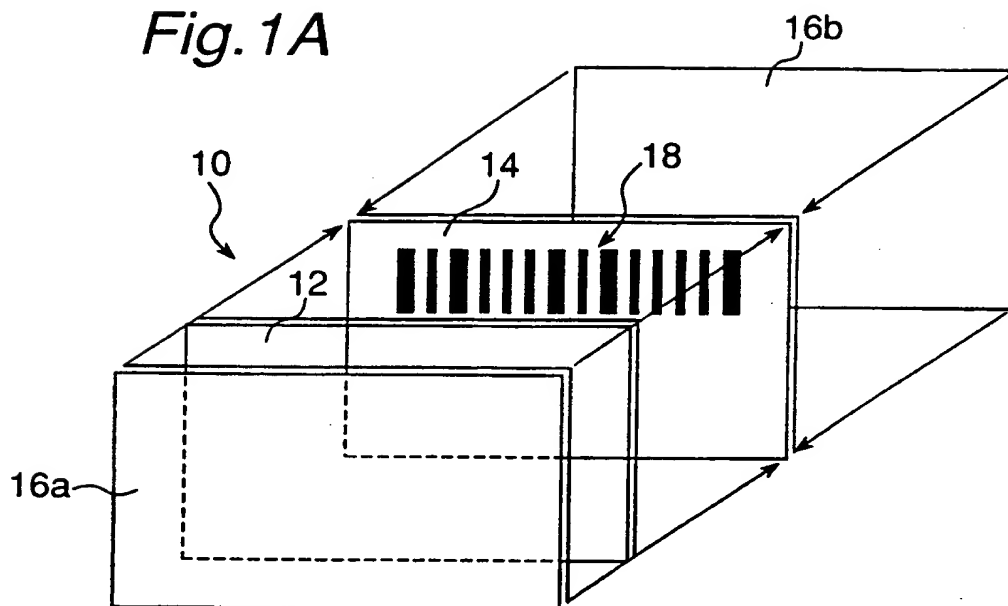
detecting rays of light obtained from that portion of the information carrier medium by means of a photo-detector means;

comparing an output from the photo-detector means with a reference signal stored therein; and

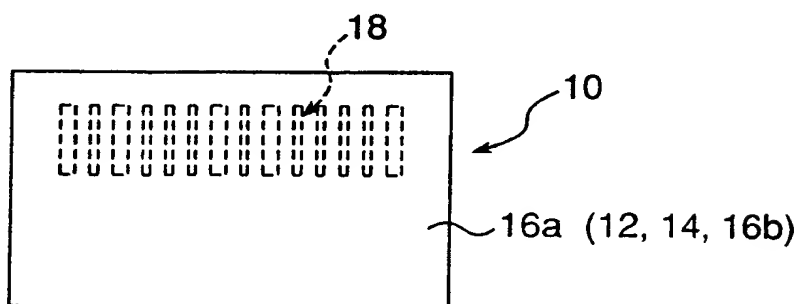
in the event that the output from the photo-detector means matches with the reference signal, determining that the information carrier medium is authentic.

1/5

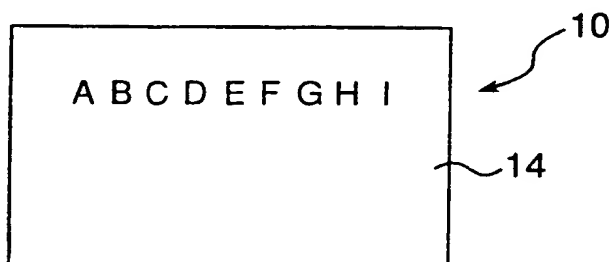
*Fig. 1A*



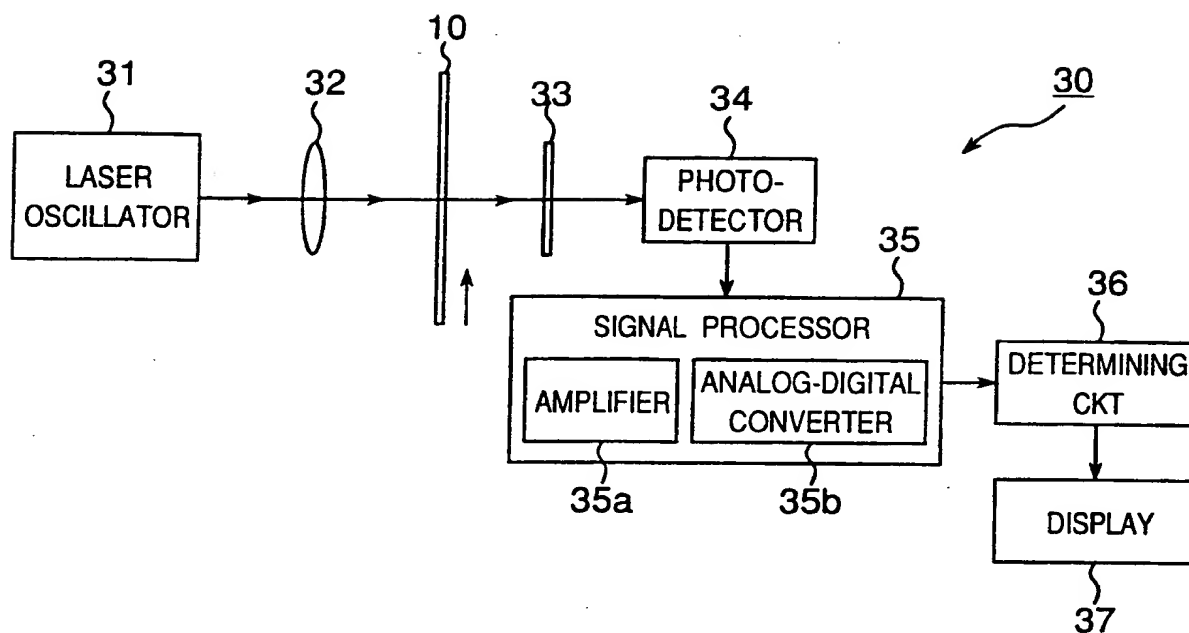
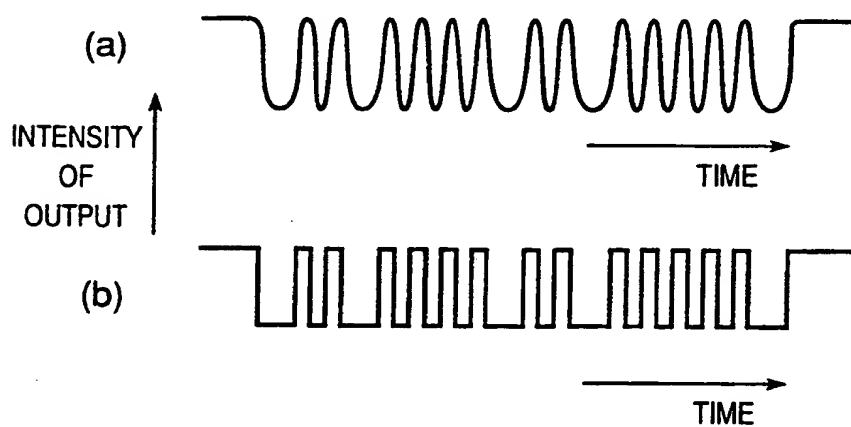
*Fig. 1B*



*Fig. 2*



2/5

*Fig.3**Fig.4*

3/5

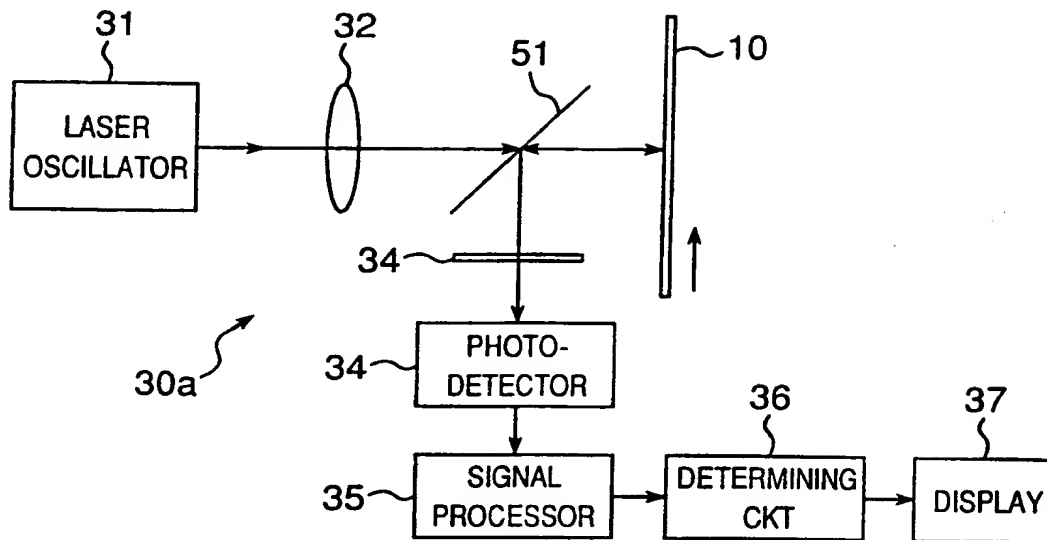
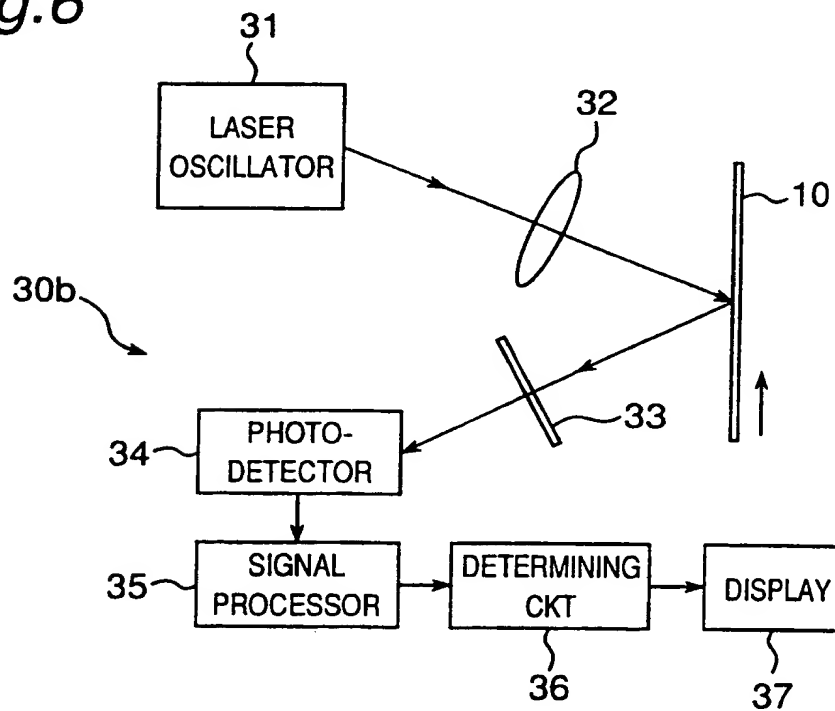
*Fig.5**Fig.6*

Fig. 7

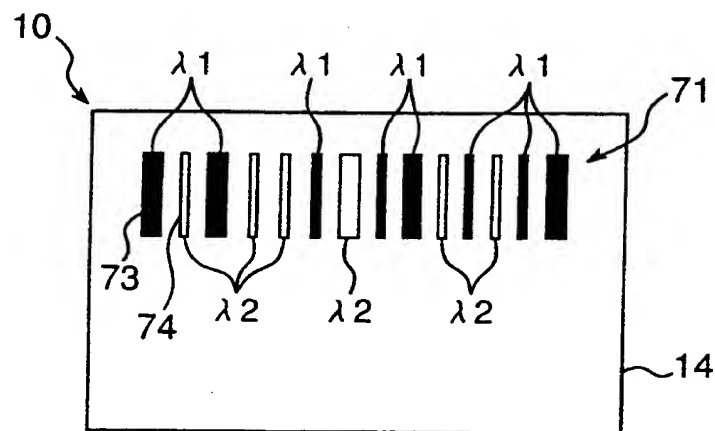


Fig. 8

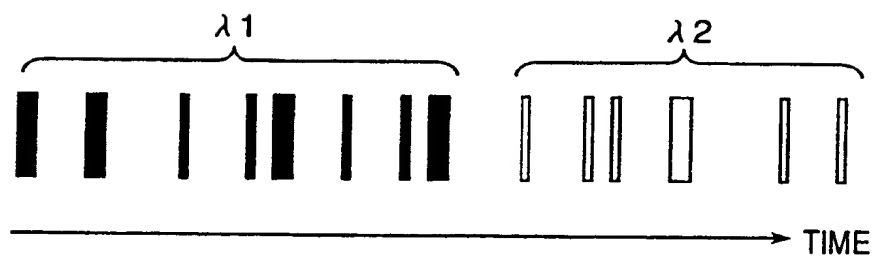
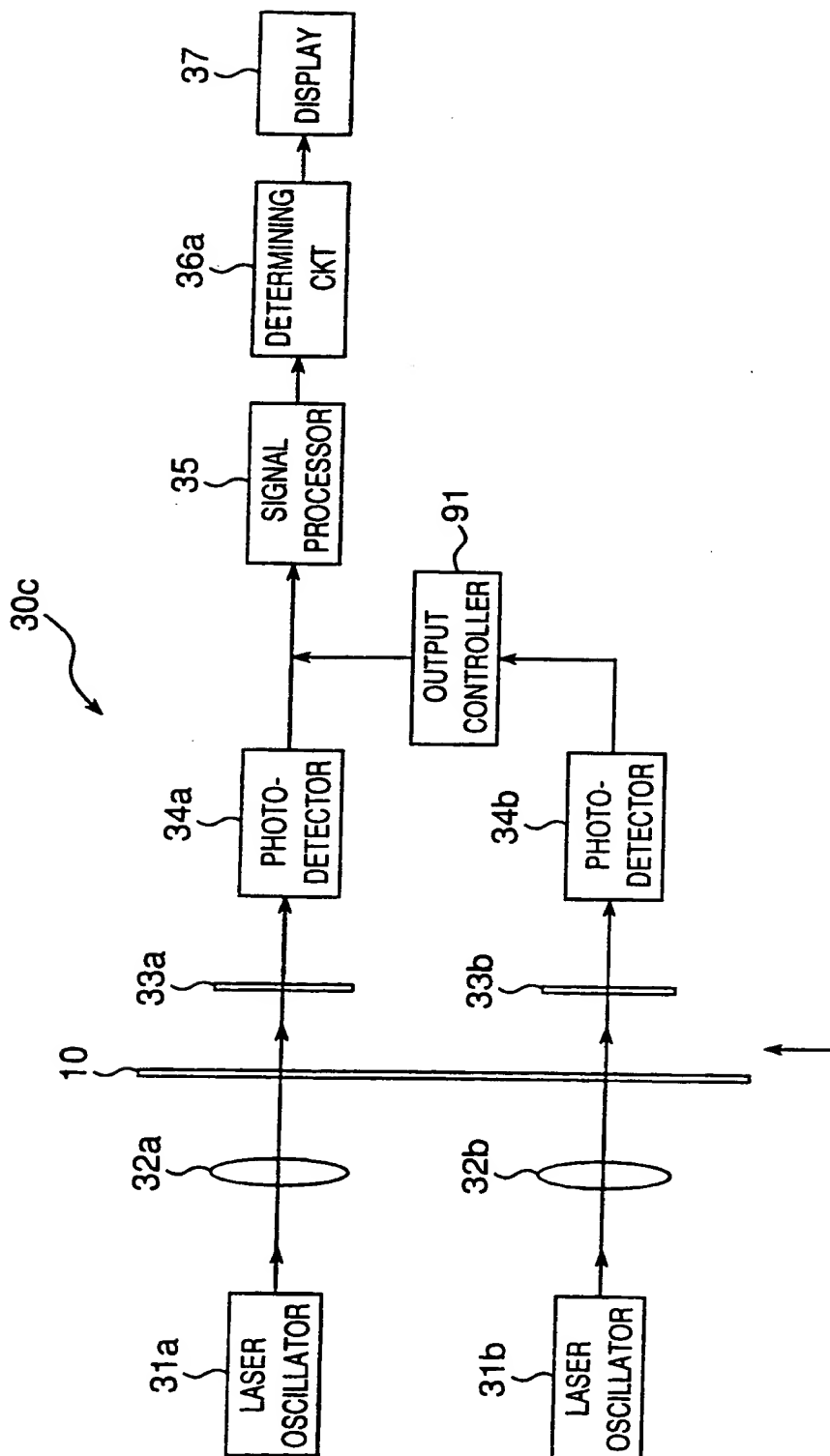




Fig. 9



# INTERNAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter-Application No  
PCT/JP 99/03084

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER  
IPC 7 G06K19/06 G06K7/12

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

## B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 7 G06K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

## C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	EP 0 789 316 A (TOKYO SHIBAURA ELECTRIC CO) 13 August 1997 (1997-08-13) abstract; figure 7 page 5, line 41 -page 6, line 3 page 7, line 34 - line 48	1,4-6,8
Y	page 12, line 21 - line 37 ---	2,3,7
Y	EP 0 681 012 A (KANSAI PAINT CO LTD ;FUJIKURA LTD (JP); MATSUO SANGYO KK (JP)) 8 November 1995 (1995-11-08) abstract; figure 1 column 4, line 28 - line 32 column 6, line 12 - line 38 column 7, line 12 - line 43 ---	2
	---	

-/--

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

### \* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- "X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- "Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- "&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

28 October 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report

04/11/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2  
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk  
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,  
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Lindholm, A-M

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter: Application No

PCT/JP 99/03084

## C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	<p>US 5 525 798 A (BERSON WILLIAM ET AL)</p> <p>11 June 1996 (1996-06-11)</p> <p>abstract; figure 2</p> <p>column 2, line 23 - line 56</p> <p>column 6, line 7 - line 15</p> <p>-----</p>	3,7

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Inter-Application No

PCT/JP 99/03084

Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0789316	A	13-08-1997	JP 9274640 A	21-10-1997
EP 0681012	A	08-11-1995	JP 7299958 A	14-11-1995
			JP 7299956 A	14-11-1995
			US 5547501 A	20-08-1996
US 5525798	A	11-06-1996	NONE	